

An abridged food guide to healthy
living for individuals with diabetes

# SIMPLE H $\square$ A  T H 

## An abridged food guide to healthy <br> living for individuals with diabetes

The Encompass Health team members listed below have created this diabeticfriendly food guide to better serve people with diabetes.

Through interdisciplinary collaboration, our hope is to help educate and empower individuals experiencing diabetes to live their healthiest lives.

Ashley Aragon, OTR/L, CBIS, CNS
Micaela Hornstein, DPT, CBIS
Mike Leyva, OTR/L, CBIS
Carly Rusek, OTD/S
Samantha Sasse, OTD/S
Mirelis Venezuela, RDN
Ann Zerfas, DPT, CBIS
Food Labels ..... 3
Carbohydrate Counting ..... 8
Diabetic Meal Planning ..... 16
Recipes ..... 19
Diabetic-Friendly Snacks ..... 35
Diabetic Nutrition Tips ..... 43

## FOOD LABELS

How to Read and Understand Nutrition Labels

## INTRODUCTION TO FOOD LABELS



## 1 Serving Information

Recommended serving sizes are located at the top of the nutrition label. Pay close attention to the serving size, especially how many servings are in a full package or container. For example, a full container often has more than 1 recommended serving; eating a whole package could increase your caloric and nutrient intake by multiple servings.

Below is a helpful visual resource for understanding common serving sizes (e.g. 1 teaspoon, 1 Tablespoon, 3 ounces, $1 / 2$ cup, and 1 cup) using only your hand as a guide.

Visual Hand Guide to PORTION SIZES


## 2 Calories

This section of the nutrition label indicates how many calories are in each recommended serving. To maintain your weight, calorie intake should be balanced with calorie output; 1,600-2,400 calories per day is often a good standard. In order to lose weight, however, calorie intake should be less than calorie output. Consult your doctor for more personalized recommendations.

## 3 Nutrients

The largest section on nutrition labels is often the nutrients section. Find a brief overview of each nutrient and recommended daily intake of each nutrient - in order of appearance on standard food labels - below. Nutrients highlighted in *orange* are most important for individuals with diabetes to understand.

## TOTAL FAT

Fats provide energy for your body. However, not all fats are good fats. Eating too many saturated and trans fats increases risk for cardiovascular disease - therefore, try to avoid both whenever possible. (1 gram of fat = 9 calories)

## CHOLESTEROL

Too much cholesterol in your blood can cause narrowing of arteries, thus increasing risk for cardiovascular disease. It is important to eat a balanced diet and get your cholesterol levels checked regularly.

## SODIUM

Sodium adds flavor to food and helps preserve freshness. Of note, sodium tends to be higher in prepackaged, more processed foods. Reducing sodium intake helps lower blood pressure and decrease risk for heart attack, stroke, and other heart conditions.

## *TOTAL CARBOHYDRATES*

There are 3 main types of carbohydrates: starches, sugars, and fiber. Carbohydrate consumption increases blood sugar levels. Therefore, keeping track of total carbohydrates eaten throughout your day is important for managing diabetes. Balancing carbohydrate intake is key in preventing blood sugar levels that are either too high or too low. (1 gram of carbohydrates $=4$ calories)

## *DIETARY FIBER*

Diets that are high in fiber can help normalize bowel movements and prevent constipation; control blood sugar levels; achieve a healthy weight; and lower the risk of heart disease and some forms of cancer.

## *TOTAL AND ADDED SUGARS*

Sugar can occur naturally in foods or be added. Limit the amount of sugar you consume daily - especially added sugars. Too much sugar intake is related to weight gain, fatigue, high blood pressure, and heart disease among many other possible health risks.

## PROTEIN

Protein provides energy for your body and helps build muscle. Therefore, it is important to get enough protein in your diet. (1 gram of protein $=4$ calories)

| Nutrient | Recommended <br> Daily Intake for Adults <br> *Based on 2,000 calorie diet. Values differ <br> depending on age, sex, and calorie goals. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Total Fat | 78 grams |
| Saturated Fat | 20 grams |
| Cholesterol | 300 mg |
| Sodium | 2300 mg |
| Total Carbohydrates | 275 grams |
| Dietary Fiber | 28 grams |
| Added Sugars | 50 grams |
| Protein | 50 grams |

Use the label to help you meet your personal dietary needs and goals - choose foods or drinks that have more of the nutrients you want and less of the nutrients you need to limit.

Overall, have LESS Saturated Fat, Sodium, and Added Sugars and MORE Dietary Fiber, Vitamin D, Calcium, Iron, and Potassium.

## 4 Percent Daily Value

Percent Daily Value, or \%DV, is the percentage of nutrients in 1 serving of food when compared to the total number of each nutrient recommended per day. Percentages on food labels are based on a 2,000 calorie adult diet. Overall, $5 \%$ DV or less per serving for a nutrient is considered LOW while $20 \%$ DV or greater per serving is considered HIGH.

Remember to choose foods with higher \%DV for Dietary Fiber, Vitamin D, Calcium, Iron, and Potassium and lower \%DV for Saturated Fat, Sodium, and Added Sugars. The totals for all nutrients consumed in a day should stay below 100\% DV.

Use \%DV to compare nutrient values of food/drink products to one another (when the serving size is the same). You can also use \%DV to help make balanced food decisions throughout the day. For example, if you eat food that is high in saturated fat early in the day, you know to eat foods low in saturated fat for the rest of the day in order to stay below $100 \%$ DV for saturated fat. The same reasoning applies to all other nutrients.

Example: In the example food label above, the \%DV for sodium is 37\%. This indicates that this product is HIGH in sodium because it has a \%DV of more than 20\%. If two servings were consumed, you would be at 74\% (almost three-quarters) of the DV recommendation for sodium intake.


American Diabetes Association. (n.d.). Types of Carbohydrates. Retrieved from https://www.diabetes.org/nutrition/understanding-carbs/typescarbohydrates
American Heart Association. (n.d.). Dietary Fats. Retrieved from https://www.heart.org/en/healthy-living/healthy-eating/eat-smart/fats/dietary-fats American Heart Association. (n.d.). Sugar 101. Retrieved from https://www.heart.org/en/healthy-living/healthy-eating/eat-smart/sugar/sugar-101 American Heart Association. (n.d.). What is Cholesterol? Retrieved from https://www.heart.org/en/health-topics/cholesterol/about-cholesterol Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (n.d.). Carb Counting. Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/managing/eat-well/diabetes-and-carbohydrates.html

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (n.d.). The Role of Sodium in Your Food. Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/salt/role_of_sodium. htm

Kubala, J. (2018, September 10). 11 High-Cholesterol Foods - Which to Eat, Which to Avoid. Healthline. Retrieved from https://www.healthline. com/nutrition/high-cholesterol-foods

Kubala, J. (2018, June 3). 11 Reasons Why Too Much Sugar is Bad for You. Healthline. Retrieved from https://www.healthline.com/nutrition/too-much-sugar

Mayo Clinic. (2019, February 1). Dietary fats: Know which types to choose. Retrieved from https://www.mayoclinic.org/healthy-lifestyle/nutrition-and-healthy-eating/in-depth/fat/art-20045550

Mayo Clinic. (2018, November 16). Dietary fiber: Essential for a healthy diet. Retrieved from https://www.mayoclinic.org/healthy-lifestyle/nutrition-and-healthy-eating/in-depth/fiber/art-20043983

Rocheleau, Z. (2018, February 1). Visual Hand Guide to Portion Sizes. Flexible Dieting Lifestyle. Retrieved from https://medium.com/@Zach_ Rocheleau/visual-hand-guide-to-portion-sizes-c499142d2734
U.S. Food and Drug Administration. (2020, May 5). Daily Value on the New Nutrition and Supplement Facts Labels. Retrieved from https://www. fda.gov/food/new-nutrition-facts-label/daily-value-new-nutrition-and-supplement-facts-labels
U.S. Food and Drug Administration. (2020, March 11). How to Understand and Use the Nutrition Facts Label. Retrieved from https://www.fda.gov/ food/new-nutrition-facts-label/how-understand-and-use-nutrition-facts-label
U.S. Food and Drug Administration. (2020, April 2). Sodium in Your Diet. Retrieved from https://www.fda.gov/food/nutrition-education-resources-materials/sodium-your-diet

WebMD. (n.d.). Benefits of Protein. Nourish by WebMD. Retrieved from https://www.webmd.com/diet/benefits-protein\#1

## 圆

## CARBOHYDRATE COUNTING

## A How-To Guide for Tracking Carbohydrates

## DIABETES AND COUNTING CARBOHYDRATES

What is "carbohydrate counting"? It is a meal planning strategy that can help people manage their diabetes and control blood sugar levels. Whenever food or drinks with carbohydrates (carbs) are consumed, your body breaks them down into a type of sugar called glucose to use for energy throughout the day. Once broken down, glucose is released into the bloodstream, which then increases the level of glucose in your blood. This is known as "blood glucose" or "blood sugar." In order to help your body use the increased glucose for energy, your pancreas releases insulin. Insulin is a hormone that controls the amount of glucose in the blood and prevents your blood sugar level from getting too high. Individuals with diabetes, however, do not use insulin correctly or do not produce enough insulin.

When blood glucose - or blood sugar - is too high, it is called hyperglycemia. Hyperglycemia may be caused by a few things, such as not having enough insulin in your body or the body not effectively using insulin. On the other hand, low blood glucose is called hypoglycemia. Hypoglycemia can be caused by not consuming enough carbohydrates.

There are three main types of carbohydrates present in food and drinks - starch, sugar, and fiber. All three types are included in the "total carbohydrates" seen on food labels. It is important to understand that the carbs you eat play a significant role in managing diabetes.

The carbs you consume impact your blood sugar levels - BALANCE is key!

For individuals with diabetes, approximately $40 \%$ of your daily caloric intake should come from carbohydrates. This breaks down to $3-5$ servings of carb foods or drinks per meal. An overview of carb servings per meal for specific calorie diets is included below. To make carb counting easier, refer to the tables provided under each section below - each shows examples of carbohydrate food choices and their associated serving sizes. All listed choices have the same amount of carbs per serving. The information in these tables can be used to help (1) plan meals, (2) prevent over-consumption of carbohydrates, and (3) better control blood sugar levels.


## 1 Starch

Of the three types of carbs, starches tend to be the most commonly consumed. Starches can be considered either healthy or unhealthy depending on how processed they are. As a general rule, increasing your intake of less processed foods is better for your health. Using the Diabetes Plate Method (refer to page 17), foods in this category should make up a quarter (25\%) of your plate.

Foods that are high in starch include the following:

- Starchy vegetables (i.e. corn, peas, potatoes, sweet potatoes, yams, butternut squash)
- Lentils and beans (i.e. garbanzo/chickpeas, kidney, pinto, cannellini, black)
- Foods made from wheat (i.e. noodles, pasta, bread, tortillas, crackers)
- Grains (i.e. rice, barley, bulgur, quinoa, farro)
- Oats

Try to get as many whole, minimally processed starches into your diet as possible. When reading the ingredient list on nutrition labels, look for products that list "whole grain" or "whole wheat" as the first ingredient rather than products that have "enriched" ingredients.

**1 carbohydrate choice $=\mathbf{1 2 - 1 5}$ grams carbohydrate

| Carbohydrate Food Choice (Bread, grains, pasta, starchy vegetables, crackers, snacks, beans) | Serving Size <br> *Carb content may vary; always check food label |
| :---: | :---: |
| Bread, reduced calorie, light | 2 slices |
| Bagel | $1 / 4$ large bagel |
| English muffin | $1 / 2$ muffin |
| Hot dog or hamburger bun | $1 / 2$ bun |
| Cornbread | $13 / 4$ inch cube |
| Tortilla, corn | 1 small tortilla (6 inches across) |
| Tortilla, flour (white or whole wheat) | 1 small tortilla (6 inches across) or $1 / 3$ large tortilla (10 inches across) |
| Pita | 1/2 pita (6 inches across) |
| Pancake or waffle | 4 inches across |
| Barley, couscous, pasta (white or whole wheat), quinoa, rice (all types) | $1 / 3$ cup |
| Bran cereal, shredded wheat, sugar-coated cereal | $1 / 2$ cup |
| Bulgar, wild rice | 1/2 cup |
| Granola cereal | $1 / 4$ cup |
| Hot cereal (oats, oatmeal, grits) | $1 / 2$ cup |
| Corn, green peas, mixed vegetables | $1 / 2$ cup |
| Marinara, pasta, or spaghetti sauce | 1/2 cup |
| Potato, baked with skin | $1 / 4$ large (3 oz) |
| Squash (acorn, butternut) | 1 cup |
| Yam or sweet potato | $1 / 2$ cup |
| Crackers | 6-8 crackers |
| Granola or snack bar | 1 bar |
| Popcorn | 3 cups, popped |
| Pretzels | $3 / 4 \mathrm{Oz}$ |
| Pizza, thin crust | $1 / 8$ of 12-inch pizza |
| Rice cakes | 2 cakes (4 inches across) |
| Snack chips (baked, potato, tortilla) | 8-13 chips |
| Lentils, beans (garbanzo/chickpeas, black, kidney, lima, pinto, white) | $1 / 2$ cup |
| Baked beans | 1/3 cup |

## 2 Fiber

Foods high in fiber include plant-based foods (i.e. fruits and vegetables) as well as whole grains. Fiber helps to keep us full, improve digestion, lower cholesterol, manage blood sugar, and reduce risk for heart disease. If you are not currently eating foods high in fiber, it is recommended that you slowly increase your intake so your body can adjust. A sudden increase in fiber consumption can cause gas, bloating, or even constipation.


Foods that are good sources of fiber include the following:

- Lentils, peas, beans (i.e. garbanzo/chickpeas, white, pinto)
- Fruits and vegetables, especially ones with edible skin and/or edible seeds (i.e. pears, apples, berries)
- Nuts (i.e. pumpkin seeds, almonds, sunflower seeds, pistachios, peanuts)
- Whole grains (i.e. quinoa, barley, bulgur, oats, brown rice, farro, whole wheat pasta, whole grain cereals)
**1 carbohydrate choice $=\mathbf{1 2 - 1 5}$ grams carbohydrate

| Carbohydrate Food Choice <br> (Non-starchy vegetables, fruits, nuts, whole grains) | Serving Size content may vary; always check food label |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Non-starchy vegetables (broccoli, cauliflower, <br> bell peppers, leafy greens, mushrooms, carrots, <br> asparagus, brussels sprouts) | 1 cup |  |
| Apple | 1 small apple (4 oz) |  |
| Banana | $1 / 2$ medium banana (4 oz) |  |
| Nectarine, pear, orange | 1 medium fruit (6 oz) |  |
| Nuts (almonds, pistachios, cashews, peanuts, etc.) | $1 / 4$ cup |  |
| Cooked pasta or grains (rice, barley, couscous, <br> quinoa, farro, bulgur) | $1 / 3$ cup |  |
| Lentils, beans (garbanzo/chickpea, white, pinto) | $1 / 2$ cup |  |

## 3 Sugar

There are two main types of sugar - natural and added. As the name suggests, natural sugar is naturally found in food, whereas added sugar is added to foods or beverages during processing. Both types increase blood glucose levels. Consuming too many added sugars has also been linked to various health concerns, such as obesity, type 2 diabetes or prediabetes, and cardiovascular disease.

You always want to LIMIT your intake of added sugars.

Foods that are sources of natural sugar include the following:

- Milk
- Fruit (i.e. apples, blueberries, strawberries, grapes, oranges, bananas, watermelons, melons)


Foods that are sources of added sugar include the following:

- Sodas
- Juice, sweet tea, sport/energy drinks, flavored coffees
- Sweets (i.e. cookies, brownies, cake, pie, ice cream, candy, doughnuts)
- Packaged and processed foods (i.e. sugary cereal, chips, yogurt, granola)

**1 carbohydrate choice $=12$-15 grams carbohydrate

| Carbohydrate Food Choice <br> (Fruits, milk, sweets, desserts) | Serving Size <br> *arb content may vary; always check food label |
| :--- | :--- |
| Applesauce, unsweetened | $1 / 2$ cup |
| Banana | 1 small banana, 4 inches long |
| Blueberries | 2 Tbsp |
| Dried fruits (blueberries, cherries, <br> cranberries, raisins, mixed fruit) | $1 / 2$ cup |
| Fruit, canned | 1 small apple (4 oz) |
| Apple | 1 medium fruit (6 oz) |
| Nectarine, orange, pear, tangerine | $1 / 2$ cup |
| Fruit juice, unsweetened | 17 small grapes |
| Grapes | 1 cup |
| Melon, diced | $11 / 4$ cup |
| Strawberries, whole | 1 cup |
| Milk (nonfat, $1 \%, 2 \%$, whole) | 1 cup |
| Rice drink, plain, fat-free | $2 / 3$ cup (6 oz) |
| Yogurt (regular and Greek), plain | $11 / 4$ inch square (1 oz) |
| Brownie, small, unfrosted | 2 -inch square |
| Cake, unfrosted | 3 pieces |
| Candy, hard | $1 / 2$ cup |
| Ice cream, regular | $1 / 2$ cup |
| Pudding, sugar-free or sugar and fat-free | $1 / 2$ doughnut |
| Doughnut, glazed | $1 / 2$ small cupcake |
| Cupcake, frosted |  |

## Refer to the following resources for further carbohydrate food choices:

- http://glycemic.com/DiabeticExchange/The\ Diabetic\ Exchange\ List.pdf
- https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/managing/eat-well/diabetes-and-carbs/carbohydrate-choice-lists.html
- https://diabetesed.net/page/_files/THE-DIABETIC-EXCHANGE-LIST.pdf


## Biggest Carb Counting Takeaways... LIMIT CARBOHYDRATE INTAKE TO 3-5 CARB SERVINGS PER MEAL - CHOOSE WISELY!! <br> Eat MORE... <br> - Whole, unprocessed, non-starchy vegetables. <br> Eat SOME... <br> - Whole, minimally processed carbohydrate foods, such as starchy vegetables, fruits, and whole grains. <br> Eat LESS... <br> - Refined, highly processed carbohydrates like white bread, white rice, sugary cereal, and sweets. <br> - Foods or drinks with added sugar, such as soda, sweet tea, and juice.

[^0]
## 四

## DIABETIC MEAL PLANNING

## An Overview of the Diabetes Plate Method

## DIABETES PLATE METHOD

The Diabetes Plate Method is a simple tool that can be used to create perfectly portioned meals that balance nonstarchy vegetables, proteins, and carbohydrates. Imagine organizing your plate - 9 inches across is recommended - into three sections. Then fill your plate using the following 4 steps and the information you have learned so far:



## 1 Fill half (50\%) of plate with non-starchy vegetables

Non-starchy vegetables are low in carbohydrates and, therefore, do not increase blood sugar as much. They are also high in vitamins and dietary fiber - nutrients you want to consume more of.

Examples of non-starchy vegetables: asparagus, broccoli, cauliflower, brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, celery, cucumber, leafy greens, salad greens, mushrooms, green beans, tomatoes, spaghetti or zucchini squash.


## 2 Fill one quarter (25\%) of plate with lean protein foods

Protein is important for building muscle and helping to stay full. Foods high in protein are considered "protein foods." Lean protein foods usually contain less saturated fat, which may decrease your risk of heart disease.

## Examples of lean protein foods:

chicken, turkey, eggs, salmon, tuna, tilapia, cod, shrimp, scallops, clams, lobster, lean beef cuts (i.e. chuck, round, sirloin, flank, tenderloin), lean pork cuts (i.e. center loin chop, tenderloin), lean deli meats, cheese, or cottage
 cheese.

Examples of plant-based proteins: beans, lentils, hummus, falafel, nuts, nut butters, edamame, tofu, tempeh, or plant-based meat substitutes.

## 3 Fill one quarter (25\%) of plate with carbohydrate foods

Carbohydrate foods have the greatest impact on blood sugar. Therefore, limiting how many carbohydrate foods you eat can help prevent blood sugar levels from rising too high after meals. Foods higher in carbohydrates include grains, starchy vegetables, beans, fruit, yogurt, and milk. See Carb Counting section for further information (page 9).

## Examples of healthy carbohydrate foods:

brown rice, quinoa, wheat bread, whole grain pasta, tortillas, starchy vegetables (i.e. butternut squash, peas, plantain, potato, sweet potato, yam), beans (i.e. black, kidney, pinto, garbanzo/chickpeas), fruits, dried fruits, or dairy products (i.e. milk, plain yogurt, milk substitutes).


## 4 Choose water or low-calorie drink

Choosing low calorie drinks will help prevent increased blood sugar levels. Water is the best choice because it contains no calories and no carbohydrates - therefore, having no effect on blood sugar.

Examples of other zero or low-calorie drink options: unsweetened tea, unsweetened coffee, sparkling water, club soda, and flavored water or sparkling water without added sugar.


[^1]
## 18

## RECIPES

## Simple, Diabetic-Friendly Recipes for Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner, and Snacking

Pay close attention to portion size and total carbohydrates!
**All nutritional facts are estimates**

## OVERNIGHT OATS

## Recipe <br> Makes 1 Serving

- Combine oats, milk, and flaxseed meal in a mason jar or bowl.
- Cover and refrigerate for at least 1 hour or overnight.
- Top with berries, almonds, and cinnamon when ready to eat.


## Ingredients / Grocery List

- $1 / 4$ cup of oats (quick cooking or old fashioned)
- $1 / 2$ cup of low-fat dairy milk or almond milk (unsweetened)
- 1 Tbsp flaxseed meal
- $1 / 2$ cup mixed berries (frozen or fresh)
- Sprinkle of cinnamon
- 8 almonds (unsalted)


| Nutrition Facts | Amountserving | \% Daily Value* | Amountserving | \% Daily Value* | -The \% Daily Value (DV) tells you how much a nutrient in contributes to a daily diet. 2,000 calories a day isused for general nutrition advice. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total Fat 11g | 14\% | Total Carbohydrate 26 g | 9\% |  |
|  | Saturated Fat 1g | 5\% | Dietary Fiber 8 g | 29\% |  |
| Serving size | Trans Fat 0g |  | Total Sugars 59 |  |  |
|  | Cholesterol Omg | 0\% | Includes 0g Added Sugars | 0\% |  |
|  | Sodium 85mg | 4\% | Protein 7g | 14\% |  |
| per serving | Vitamin D Omcg | 0\% • Calcium 0mg | 0\% • Iron 0mg | 0\% |  |
|  | Potassium Omg | 0\% |  |  |  |

## SUPERFOOD SMOOTHIE

## Recipe <br> Serving Size: 1 cup (makes 2 )

- Place all ingredients in a blender and blend until smooth and thick.
- Add a tablespoon of ground flaxseed meal to get even more fiber!


## Ingredients / Grocery List

- 1 cup unsweetened almond milk
- 1 cup frozen blueberries
- 2 cups fresh spinach
- 1 banana (frozen for a thicker smoothie)



[^2]
## VEGETABLE SCRAMBLED EGGS

## Recipe Makes 1 Serving

- In a medium pan or skillet, heat 1 Tbsp oil over medium heat.
- Add broccoli, bell peppers, and spinach to pan. Sauté for 5 minutes, or until vegetables become crisp and tender.
- While the vegetables cook, whisk eggs in a separate bowl. Add garlic powder and black pepper to taste.
- Once vegetables are tender, turn heat to medium-low and pour in whisked eggs. Slowly begin to fold the eggs and vegetables, allowing time for eggs to cook. Continue to fold until eggs are set.
- Serve immediately!


## Ingredients / Grocery List

- 1/4 cup broccoli
- $1 / 4$ cup bell pepper
- 1⁄2 cup fresh or frozen spinach
- 2 eggs, whisked (use egg whites to decrease cholesterol intake)
- 1 Tbsp olive oil
- Sprinkle of garlic powder
- Sprinkle of black pepper



Everyday Eileen. (2018, January 23). Healthy Veggie Egg Scramble. Retrieved from https://www.everydayeileen.com/healthy-veggie-eggscramble/

## FRIED RICE

## Recipe Serving Size: 1 cup (makes 10)

- Cook rice according to package instructions.
- In a large skillet or wok, heat 1 Tbsp of olive oil over medium-high heat. Once oil is hot, add chicken breast(s) to skillet. Cook 5-7 minutes per side.
- Once cooked, remove chicken breasts from pan and place to side. Cut into 1-inch pieces.
- Reduce heat to medium. Add remaining 1 Tbsp oil to skillet. Then add minced garlic to skillet. Sauté 1-2 minutes.
- Add fresh or frozen vegetables to pan. Sauté until crisp and tender, 5-7 minutes.
- Move vegetables to one side of skillet, add whisked eggs. Scramble eggs, breaking into small pieces.
- Mix eggs and vegetables.
- Add cooked rice to skillet. Combine with vegetables and egg mixture. Sauté 2-3 minutes, stirring occasionally.
- Add cooked chicken pieces to skillet. Combine.
- Add soy sauce. Mix well.
- Remove from heat and serve.


## Ingredients / Grocery List

- 3 cups cooked brown rice
- Substitute cauliflower rice to decrease carbohydrate \& calories
- 4 cups fresh or frozen vegetables of choice (e.g. onion, peas, carrots, broccoli)
- 1 lb chicken breast (add preferred spices)
- 3 Tbsp low sodium soy sauce
- 3 eggs, whisked
- 2 Tbsp olive oil
- 2-3 garlic cloves, minced (optional)




## CHICKEN AND VEGETABLE STIR FRY

## Recipe Serving Size: 1 cup (makes 10)

## Sauce:

- In a small bowl, whisk together the low sodium soy sauce, honey, and cornstarch.


## Stir Fry:

- Cook rice according to package instructions.
- Add 1 Tbsp olive oil to large skillet over medium-high heat.
- Add 1-inch chicken breast pieces to pan. Cook until brown and no longer pink, stirring occasionally. 5-7 minutes.
- Once chicken cooked, remove from skillet. Set aside on plate.
- Add remaining 1 Tbsp olive oil to skillet. Keep at medium-high heat.
- If using garlic, add minced cloves to skillet. Sauté for 1-2 minutes.
- Add fresh or frozen vegetables to skillet. Cook until crisp and tender. Lower heat if needed to prevent burning.
- Once vegetables are cooked, add cooked chicken back to pan. Mix to combine.
- Add sauce of choice.*
- Once food and sauce are combined, remove skillet from heat.
- Serve over rice. Sprinkle with cashews (optional). Enjoy!


## Ingredients / Grocery List

- 2 cups brown rice
- Substitute cauliflower rice to decrease carbohydrate \& calories
- 1 lb chicken breast, cut into 1-inch pieces
- 4-5 cups fresh or frozen vegetables of choice (e.g. broccoli, onions, carrots, pea pods, green beans, mushrooms, cauliflower)
- 2-3 cloves garlic, minced (optional)
- 2 Tbsp olive oil
- $1 / 4-1 / 2$ cup chopped unsalted cashews (optional)
- *Sauce of choice
- $1 / 3$ cup low sodium soy sauce, 2 Tbsp honey, 1 Tbsp cornstarch
- Store bought sauces tend to be higher in sodium
- Search "stir fry sauce" on internet


| Nutrition Facts | Amountserving |  | \% Daily Value* | Amountserving |  | \% Daily Value* | -The \% Daily Value (DV) tells you how a senving of food contributes to a daily diet. 2,000 calories a day isused for general nutrition advice. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total Fat 7g |  | 9\% | Total Carbohyd | rate 46 g | 17\% |  |
|  | Saturated Fat 1 |  | 6\% | Dietary Fiber |  | 18\% |  |
| Serving size 1 cup | Trans Fat 0 g |  |  | Total Sugars 6g |  |  |  |
|  | Cholesterol 30mg |  | 10\% | Includes | g Added Sugars | 0\% |  |
| Calories <br> per serving | Sodium 340mg $15 \%$ |  |  | Protein 16g |  | 32\% |  |
|  | Vitamin D Omcg | 0\% | Calcium 0mg | 0\% | - Iron 0mg | 0\% |  |
|  | Potassium 0mg | 0\% |  |  |  |  |  |

[^3]
## PESTO PASTA

## Recipe Serving Size: 1 cup (makes 5)

- Cook pasta according to package instructions.
- Heat oil in pan or skillet over medium heat.
- Once oil is hot, add fresh or frozen vegetables to pan. Sauté until vegetables are crisp and tender, 5-7 minutes.
- Add cooked pasta and pesto to pan. Stir to combine, 2-3 minutes.
- Add cooked meat of choice (optional).
- Serve and sprinkle with Parmesan cheese (optional).


## Ingredients / Grocery List

- 2 Tbsp olive oil
- 3 cups whole wheat pasta of choice, cooked
- 2 cups of fresh or frozen vegetables (squash, peas, carrots, green beans, broccoli)
- $1 / 2$ cup pesto (can purchase pre-made or make fresh)
- $1 / 4$ cup shredded Parmesan cheese (optional)
- 1 lb lean meat of choice, cooked and cut into 1-inch pieces (optional; meat not included in nutritional values)




## SIMPLE CHILI

## Recipe

Serving Size: $11 / 2$ cups (makes 7 )

- Place chopped onions and ground turkey in a large pot.
- Begin cooking over medium heat, stirring to break up the turkey meat. Cook until turkey is browned and onions are softened.
- Pour in canned diced tomatoes and green chilis with liquid.
- Add canned beans.
- Add cumin and chili powder.
- Bring dish to a simmer and cook for 20-30 minutes, stirring occasionally.
- Serve!


## Ingredients / Grocery List

- 1 cup yellow onion, chopped (small/ medium onion)
- 1 lb lean ground turkey
- 28 oz (or two 14 oz cans) canned diced tomatoes with green chilis
- 28 oz (or two 14 oz cans) beans of choice - kidney, black, or garbanzo beans
- 1 cup non-starchy vegetables of choice (optional)
- 2 tsp cumin
- 1 Tbsp chili powder




## GROUND TURKEY TACOS

## Recipe

## Serving Size: 1 Cup (makes 2 tacos)

- Stir together chili powder (optional), cumin, and oregano in a small bowl.
- In a nonstick frying pan, cook the ground turkey and chopped onion over medium heat until the turkey is browned and the onions are seethrough.
- Drain extra liquid from pan.
- Add spices to the turkey mixture and stir. Once mixed, remove from heat.
- Place $1 / 4$ cup of the turkey mixture into a tortilla.
- Top with 1 Tbsp cheese, $1 / 4$ cup tomatoes, $1 / 2$ cup shredded lettuce, and 2 Tbsp of salsa.
- Add avocado for extra flavor!
- Serve immediately.


## Ingredients / Grocery List

- 2 tsp chili powder (optional)
- $1 / 2$ tsp cumin
- $1 / 4$ tsp oregano
- 6 oz extra-lean ground turkey
- $1 / 2$ cup chopped onion
- 4 whole wheat, low-fat tortillas (6 inches in diameter)
- $1 / 4$ cup shredded cheese (low-fat if possible)
- 2 cups shredded lettuce
- 2 medium tomatoes
- $1 / 4$ cup green salsa (or salsa of choice)



[^4]
## MEAT AND FISH DISHES

## Choose a meat or fish:

- Chicken
- Lean beef
- Lean pork - pork tenderloin is the leanest cut of pork
- Fish high in omega-3 fatty acids salmon, tuna, mackerel, rainbow trout
- Other fish - catfish, cod, halibut, tilapia


## Choose a method to prepare meat or fish:

## SAUTÉ

- Add desired seasonings to meat or fish. Examples: rosemary, garlic powder, pepper, basil, oregano, Mrs. Dash (no-salt seasoning).
- Heat 1-2 Tbsp olive oil in a skillet over medium/medium-high heat.
- Add meat or fish to skillet.
- Cook times will differ depending on type and thickness of meat or fish. Flip halfway through suggested cook times.
- Cook until the center is no longer pink or raw. Cut through thickest part of meat or fish to check.


## BAKE

- Preheat oven to $350^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.
- Add desired seasonings. Examples: rosemary, garlic powder, pepper, basil, oregano, Mrs. Dash (no-salt seasoning).
- Place meat or fish in a baking dish.
- Put in oven. Baking times differ depending on type and thickness of meat or fish. Approximate baking time is 10-15 minutes for fish and 25-35 minutes for meats.
- Cook until the center is no longer pink or raw. Cut through thickest part of meat or fish to check.


## GRILL

- Preheat grill.
- Grease grill; dip paper towel in oil, brush towel across grill rack using tongs.
- Add desired seasonings. Examples: rosemary, garlic powder, pepper, basil, oregano, Mrs. Dash (no-salt seasoning).
- Place directly on grill rack over direct heat.
- Grill times differ depending on type and thickness of meat or fish. Generally, fish takes less time to cook than meat.
- Cook until the center is no longer pink or raw. Cut through thickest part of meat or fish to check.



## VEGETABLE SIDES

Choose a fresh vegetable (choose one or a few):

| ■ Broccoli | ■ Carrots | ■ Peas |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ■ Asparagus | ■ Cauliflower | ■ Bell peppers |
| ■ Green beans | ■ Brussels sprouts | ■ Leafy greens |



Choose a method to prepare vegetable(s):
ROAST IN THE OVEN

- Preheat oven to $400^{\circ}$ F.
- Wash and chop vegetables to desired size.
- Transfer vegetables to a bowl. Add 1-2 Tbsp of olive oil and season as desired. Examples: pepper, garlic powder, basil, oregano, Mrs. Dash (no-salt seasoning).
- Place in roasting pan, casserole dish, or on a cookie sheet. Line with aluminum foil or drizzle with olive oil to prevent food from sticking.
- Place in oven. Check on vegetables every ~10 minutes, turning vegetables with spatula occasionally.
- Cooking time will vary depending on the vegetable and amount being cooked. Remove when golden brown and tender.


## COOK ON THE STOVE

- Wash and chop vegetables to desired size.
- Fill a medium or large pot with a few ( $3-4$ inches) of water. Place over high heat on stovetop with lid on. Bring water to a boil.
- Once water is boiling, add the vegetables to the pot.
- Cover the pot and reduce the heat to medium.
- Let steam. Cooking times will vary depending on the type of vegetable.
- Cook until vegetables are crisp and tender.
- Remove from heat, strain water, and serve.


## SAUTÉ

- Wash and chop vegetables to desired size.
- Heat 1-2 Tbsp olive oil and 2-3 gloves minced garlic in a skillet over medium/medium-high heat.
- Add vegetables to skillet. Season as desired. Examples: pepper, garlic powder, basil, oregano, Mrs. Dash (no-salt seasoning).
- Cook vegetables, stirring occasionally, until they are soft and caramelized. Avoid constant stirring to allow vegetables to get lightly browned and caramelized. Cook approximately 4-10 minutes depending on the vegetable.


## STEAM IN THE MICROWAVE

- Wash and chop vegetables to desired size.
- Place vegetables in a microwave safe bowl.
- Add 2-3 Tbsp of water per 1 pound of vegetables.
- Cover bowl with lid or plate in order to trap steam.
- Place in microwave. Cook for 2-5 minutes, checking every $11 / 2$ to 2 minutes.
- Remove vegetables once crisp and tender. When removing the plate and bowl, be careful as plate will be hot.


## MAKE A SALAD

- Chop all desired vegetables, toss with leafy greens, add desired proteins, drizzle with low-fat/ low calorie dressing.

[^5]
## NO BAKE ENERGY BITES

## Recipe

## Serving Size: 2 energy bites

- Stir all ingredients together in a large mixing bowl.
- Cover mixing bowl and chill in refrigerator for 1-2 hours.
- Remove from refrigerator and roll mixture into 1-inch balls. You should have 20-25 balls.
- Serve. Enjoy or refrigerate in a sealed container for up to 1 week. Freeze up to 3 months.


## Ingredients / Grocery List

- 1 cup old fashioned oats
- 2/3 cup shredded coconut, unsweetened (optional)
- $1 / 2$ cup creamy peanut butter (or nut butter of choice)
- $1 / 2$ cup ground flaxseed
- $1 / 2$ cup semi-sweet chocolate chips
- 1/3 cup honey
- 1 tsp vanilla extract (optional)
- 1 Tbsp chia seeds (optional)
- 1 tsp ground cinnamon (optional)



[^6]
## NO BAKE ENERGY BALLS

## Recipe

Serving Size: 1 energy ball

- Add all ingredients together in a large mixing bowl. Stir to combine.
- Cover mixing bowl and chill in refrigerator for 30 minutes.
- Remove from refrigerator and roll mixture into 1 -inch balls.
- Serve and enjoy!
- Refrigerate in a sealed container for up to 2 weeks. Freeze up to 3 months.



## Ingredients / Grocery List

- $11 / 4$ cups oats
- 2 Tbsp chia seeds, flaxseeds, and/or hemp seeds
- $1 / 2$ cup nut butter of choice
- $1 / 3$ cup honey or maple syrup
- 1 tsp vanilla extract
- $1 / 4$ tsp kosher salt
- 1 of the following mix-ins:
- $1 / 2$ cup chocolate chips
- 3 Tbsp chocolate chips, 3 Tbsp chopped nuts, 2 Tbsp raisins
- $1 / 4$ cup dried cranberries, $1 / 4$ cup white chocolate chips
- $1 / 2$ cup unsweetened coconut flakes, $1 / 4$ cup chocolate chips, $1 / 4$ cup chopped almonds
- $1 / 2$ cup raisins, $1 / 4$ tsp cinnamon


[^7]
## TRAIL MIX

## Recipe Serving Size: $1 / 4$ Cup

Combine all ingredients together in large bag or bowl and mix well.

Nuts are high in fat and dried fruits are high in sugar. Make sure you portion out the correct serving size and limit how much dry fruit you add.

## Ingredients / Grocery List

- $11 / 2$ cups each desired unsalted nuts (i.e. almonds, walnuts, cashews, pistachios, peanuts)
- 1 cup each of desired seeds (i.e. sunflower, pumpkin)
- 1/2-1 cup unsweetened dried fruit (i.e. prunes, raisins, apricots, dates, cherries, blueberries)




## CHOCOLATE CHIP COOKIES (SUGAR-FREE)

## Recipe

Serving Size: 1 cookie

- Preheat oven to $350^{\circ}$ F. Place parchment paper or nonstick baking mat in cookie sheet.
- In a medium sized bowl, whisk the flour and baking soda together. Set bowl aside.
- In a separate mixing bowl, cream together the butter, white sugar alternative, and brown sugar alternative using a hand or stand mixer.
- SLOWLY add the dry ingredients in the first bowl to the ingredients in the second bowl. Add half of dry ingredients, stir gently, add remaining dry ingredients, stir gently again.
- Add the eggs and vanilla extract. Mix.
- Fold chocolate chips into dough.
- Form dough into small 1-inch balls. Place onto cookie sheet $\sim 2$ inches apart. You should have $\sim 40$ cookies.
- Place in oven. Bake for 10-12 minutes OR until cookies begin to brown.


## Ingredients / Grocery List

- $21 / 4$ cups flour (regular, gluten free, low carb, or keto)
- 1 tsp baking soda
- 2 and $1 / 8$ sticks butter (aka 2 sticks +1 Tbsp OR 1 cup + 1 Tbsp)
- 2 eggs
- 1 tsp vanilla extract
- 8 oz (1 cup) sugar free chocolate chips
- 1 cup granular white sugar alternative
- Truvia Baking Blend
- Swerve Sugar Replacement
- SweetLeaf, Better than Sugar!
- Splenda Allulose
- $1 / 2$ cup brown sugar alternative
- Sukrin Gold
- Truvia Brown Sugar Blend
- Splenda Brown Sugar Blend


| Nutrition Facts | Amountserving |  | \% Daily Value* | Amountserving |  | \% Daily Value* | The \% Daily Value (DV) tells you how much a nutrient in a senving of foodcontributes to a daily diet. 2,000 calories a day is used for generalnutrition advice. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total Fat 5g |  | 6\% | Total Carbohyd | ate 5 g | 2\% |  |
|  | Saturated Fat 3g |  | 15\% | Dietary Fiber |  | 4\% |  |
| Serving size 1 cookie | Trans Fat 0g |  |  | Total Sugars 1g |  |  |  |
|  | Cholesterol 10mg |  | 3\% | Includes 0 | g Added Sugars | 0\% |  |
| Calories <br> per serving | Sodium 70mg |  | 3\% | Protein 1 g |  | 2\% |  |
|  | Vitamin D Omcg | 0\% | Calcium Omg | 0\% | - Iron 0mg | 0\% |  |
|  | Potassium 0mg | 0\% |  |  |  |  |  |

[^8]
# $\stackrel{\ominus}{\circ}$ <br> <br> DIABETIC-FRIENDLY <br> <br> DIABETIC-FRIENDLY SNACKS 

 SNACKS}

Healthy Snacks to Get You Through the Day

## HARD BOILED EGGS

1 Place eggs in a single layer at the bottom of a saucepan.
2 Cover with water. Eggs should be covered by 1-2 inches of water.

3 Put saucepan on a stove burner. Heat over high heat, bringing water to a full boil.

4 Let water boil for 1 minute.
5 Turn off the heat, keeping the saucepan on the burner with the lid on. Let sit for 15 minutes.

6 Drain the water from the saucepan.

7 Run cold water over eggs to cool.


8 Store in refrigerator.

Berkheiser, K. (2018, October 9). Hard-Boiled Egg Nutrition Facts: Calories, Protein, and More. HealthLine. Retrieved from https://www.healthline.com/nutrition/boiled-egg-nutrition\#nutrition

## Nutrition Facts

Serving size 1 egg

| Amount Per Serving | \% Daily Value* |
| :--- | ---: |
| Calories | $\mathbf{6 \%}$ |
| Total Fat 5 g | $\mathbf{8 \%}$ |
| Saturated Fat 1.6 g |  |
| Trans Fat 0 g | $\mathbf{7 0 \%}$ |
| Cholesterol 210 mg | $\mathbf{0 \%}$ |
| Sodium 0 mg | $\mathbf{0 \%}$ |
| Total Carbohydrate $<1 \mathrm{~g}$ | $\mathbf{0 \%}$ |
| Dietary Fiber 0 g |  |
| Total Sugars 0 g | $\mathbf{0 \%}$ |
| Includes 0 g Added Sugars | $\mathbf{1 2 \%}$ |
| Protein 6 g |  |

Not a significant source of vitamin D, calcium, iron, and potassium
*The \% Daily Value (DV) tells you how much a nutrient in a serving of food contributes to a daily diet. 2,000 calories a day is used for general nutrition advice.

## LOW FAT (2\% MILK FAT) COTTAGE CHEESE



| Nutrition Facts |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Serving size | 1/2 cup |
| Amount Per Serving Calories | 80 |
|  | Daily Value* |
| Total Fat 2.5 g | 3\% |
| Saturated Fat 0g | 0\% |
| Trans Fat 0 g |  |
| Cholesterol 0mg | 0\% |
| Sodium 320mg | 14\% |
| Total Carbohydrate 4g | 1\% |
| Dietary Fiber 0 g | 0\% |
| Total Sugars 4g |  |
| Includes 0g Added Sugars | 0\% |
| Protein 11g | 22\% |
| Not a significant source of vitamin D, calcium, iron, and potassium |  |
| *The \% Daily Value (DV) tells you how much a nutrient in a serving of food contributes to a daily diet. 2,000 calories a day is used for general nutrition advice. |  |

Frey, M. (2020, July 28). Cottage Cheese Nutrition: Calories, Carbs, and Health Benefits of Cottage Cheese. Verywell Fit. Retrieved from https:// www.verywellfit.com/cottage-cheese-nutrition-facts-calories-and-health-benefits-4109409

## UNSALTED ALMONDS



Cervoni, B. (2020, March 6). Almond Nutrition Facts: Calories, Carbs, and Health Benefits of Almonds. Verywell Fit. Retrieved from https://www.verywellfit.com/almond-nutrition-facts-calories-and-health-benefits-4108974

| Nutriti | Facts |
| :---: | :---: |
| Serving size |  |
| Calo | 160 |
| Toutat ${ }^{\text {ata }}$ |  |
|  |  |
| Cholestereotion |  |
| 退 |  |
|  |  |
| 为 |  |
|  |  |
| Poreen $\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{d}}$ |  |
| kmasm |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## SABRA ${ }^{\circ}$ CLASSIC HUMMUS*



Nutrition Facts

| Serving size | 2 Tbsp |
| :---: | :---: |
| Amount Per Serving Calories | 70 |
|  | \% Daily Value* |
| Total Fat 5g | 6\% |
| Saturated Fat 0g | 0\% |
| Trans Fat 0g |  |
| Cholesterol 0mg | 0\% |
| Sodium 130mg | 6\% |
| Total Carbohydrate 4g | 1\% |
| Dietary Fiber 1g | 4\% |
| Total Sugars 0g |  |
| Includes Og Added Sugars | 0\% |
| Protein 2g | 4\% |
| Not a significant source of vitamin D, calcium, iron, and potassium |  |
| *The \% Daily Value (DV) tells you how much a nutrient in a serving of food contributes to a daily diet. 2,000 calories a day is used for general nutrition advice. |  |

*Values differ depending on hummus flavors and brands - be sure to check the label.

## Serve with fresh vegetables!

Frey, M. (2020, January 26). Hummus Nutrition Facts: Hummus Calories and Health Benefits. Verywell Fit. Retrieved from https://www. verywellfit.com/hummus-nutrition-facts-calories-and-health-benefits-4111290. Sabra (n.d.) Classic Hummus. Retrieved from https://sabra.com/ dips/hummus/classic-hummus.html

## POPCORN (without added butter, salt, or oil)



## Nutrition Facts

Serving size 3 cups air popped
Ammont por seving
Calories $\quad \mathbf{9 0}$

|  | \% Daily Value* |
| :--- | ---: |
| Total Fat 1 g | $\mathbf{1 \%}$ |
| Saturated Fat 0g | $\mathbf{0 \%}$ |
| Trans Fat 0g |  |
| Cholesterol 0mg | $\mathbf{0 \%}$ |
| Sodium 0mg | $\mathbf{0 \%}$ |
| Total Carbohydrate 19g | $\mathbf{7 \%}$ |
| Dietary Fiber 4g | $\mathbf{1 4 \%}$ |
| Total Sugars 0g | $\mathbf{0 \%}$ |
| Includes 0g Added Sugars | $\mathbf{6 \%}$ |
| Protein 3 g |  |
| Not a significant source of vitamin D, calcium, iron, and <br> potassium |  |
| *The \% Daily Value (DV) tells you how much a nutrient in a <br> serving of food contributes to a daily diet. 2,000 calories a <br> day is used for general nutrition advice. |  |

Frey, M. (2020, August 16). Popcorn Nutrition Facts: 3 Health Benefits You May Not Know About. Verywell Fit. Retrieved from https://www. verywellfit.com/popcorn-nutrition-facts-calories-and-health-benefits-4111296

## PLAIN GREEK YOGURT*



| Nutrition Facts |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 6 oz Light and Fit Nonfat container |
| Amount Per Serving Calories | 90 |
|  | \% Daily Value* |
| Total Fat 0g | 0\% |
| Saturated Fat 0g | 0\% |
| Trans Fat 0g |  |
| Cholesterol 10 mg | 3\% |
| Sodium 60 mg | 3\% |
| Total Carbohydrate 7g | $\mathrm{g} \quad 3 \%$ |
| Dietary Fiber 0g | 0\% |
| Total Sugars 7 g |  |
| Includes Og Added Sugars | ded Sugars 0\% |
| Protein 17g | 34\% |


| Nutrition Facts |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Serving size 5.3 oz Oikos Nonfat <br> container  |  |
| Amount Per Serving Calories | 80 |
|  | \% Daily Valu** |
| Total Fat 0g | 0\% |
| Saturated Fat 0g | 0\% |
| Trans Fat 0g |  |
| Cholesterol 5mg | 2\% |
| Sodium 60 mg | 3\% |
| Total Carbohydrate 6 g | 2\% |
| Dietary Fiber 0 g | 0\% |
| Total Sugars 6 g |  |
| Includes 0g Added Sugars | 0\% |
| Protein 15g | 30\% |


| Not a significant source of vitamin D, calcium, iron, and |
| :--- |
| potassium |
| $\begin{array}{l}\text { *The \% Daily Value (DV) tells you how much a nutrient in a } \\ \text { serving of food contributes to a daily diet. } 2,000 \text { calories a } \\ \text { day is used for general nutrition advice. }\end{array}$ |

Not a significant source of vitamin D, calcium, iron, and
potassium
potassium
*The \% Daily Value (DV) tells you how much a nutrient in a serving of food contributes to a daily diet. 2,000 calories a day is used for general nutrition advice.
*Values differ depending on flavors and brands. Flavor will increase sugars.
Be sure to check the label.
${ }^{* *}$ Add almonds and some fruit for added flavor.

## APPLES WITH NUT BUTTER (JIF ${ }^{\bullet}$ BRAND)*


*Values differ depending on brand. Be sure to check the label. Try to find nut butters without added sugar or salt.

| Nutrition Serving size | Facts 1 medium apple |
| :---: | :---: |
| Calories | 5 |
| Toat Fatog |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | \% |
| Total Catoony |  |
| 为 |  |
| Prolen | Stoats $\quad$ |

> | Not a significant source of vitamin D, calcium, iron, and |
| :--- |
| potassium |
| *The \% Daily Value (DV) tells you how much a nutrient in a |
| serving of food contributes to a daily diet. 2,000 calories a | day is used for general nutrition advice.

## Nutrition Facts

2 Tbsp almond

| 2 Tbsp almond |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Amount Per Serving Calories | 190 |
|  | \% Daily Value* |
| Total Fat 16 g | 21\% |
| Saturated Fat 2g | 10\% |
| Trans Fat 0g |  |
| Cholesterol 0mg | 0\% |
| Sodium 95mg | 4\% |
| Total Carbohydrate 7g | 3\% |
| Dietary Fiber 3g | 11\% |
| Total Sugars 3g |  |
| Includes 0g Added Sugars | 0\% |
| Protein 7g | 14\% |

Not a significant source of vitamin D, calcium, iron, and potassium
*The \% Daily Value (DV) tells you how much a nutrient in a serving of food contributes to a daily diet. 2,000 calories a day is used for general nutrition advice.

Nutrition Facts
2 Tbsp peanut

| Serving size 2 Tbsp peanut $\begin{array}{r}\text { butter }\end{array}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Amount Per Serving Calories | 100 |
|  | \% Daily Value* |
| Total Fat 16 g | 21\% |
| Saturated Fat 3.5 g | 18\% |
| Trans Fat 0g |  |
| Cholesterol 0mg | 0\% |
| Sodium 140mg | 6\% |
| Total Carbohydrate 8g | 3\% |
| Dietary Fiber 2g | 7\% |
| Total Sugars 3g |  |
| Includes 2g Added Sugars | 4\% |
| Protein 7g | 14\% |

Not a significant source of vitamin D, calcium, iron, and potassium
*The \% Daily Value (DV) tells you how much a nutrient in a serving of food contributes to a daily diet. 2,000 calories a day is used for general nutrition advice.

Arnarson, A. (2019, May 8). Apples 101: Nutrition Facts and Health Benefits. Healthline. Retrieved from https://www.healthline.com/nutrition/ foods/apples
Hill, A. (2019, July 9). Is Apple and Peanut Butter a Healthy Snack? Healthline. Retrieved from https://www.healthline.com/nutrition/apple-and-peanut-butter

## CHEESE STICKS (KRAFT ${ }^{\circledR}$ BRAND)



MyFitnessPal (n.d.). Retrieved from https://www.myfitnesspal.com/food/calories/cheese-stick-188862773 Kraft. Retrieved from http://www.kraftbrands.com/kraftstringcheese/index.html\#\&panel1-1

| Nutrition Facts |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Serving size 1 che | 1 cheese stick |
| Amount Per Serving Calories | 80 |
|  | \% Daily Value* |
| Total Fat 6g | 8\% |
| Saturated Fat 3g | 15\% |
| Trans Fat 0 g |  |
| Cholesterol 20mg | 7\% |
| Sodium 190mg | 8\% |
| Total Carbohydrate 1g | 0\% |
| Dietary Fiber 0g | 0\% |
| Total Sugars 0g |  |
| Includes 0g Added Sugars | ugars 0\% |
| Protein 7g | 14\% |
| Not a significant source of vitamin D, calcium, iron, and potassium |  |
| -The \% Daily Value (DV) tells you how much a nutrient in a serving of food contributes to a daily diet. 2,000 calories a day is used for general nutrition advice. |  |

## CANNED TUNA (STARKIST ${ }^{\circ}$ CHUNK LIGHT TUNA IN WATER)



Frey, M. (2020, August 25). Tuna Nutrition Facts and Health Benefits. Verywell Fit. Retrieved from https:// www.verywellfit.com/tuna-nutrition-facts-calories-and-health-benefits-4114019
Starkist (n.d.). Retrieved from https://starkist.com/products/chunk-light-tuna-in-water-can

| Nutrition Facts |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Serving size | 3 oz can |
| Amount Per Serving Calories | 70 |
|  | \% Daily Value* |
| Total Fat 0.5 g | 1\% |
| Saturated Fat 0g | 0\% |
| Trans Fat 0g |  |
| Cholesterol 35mg | 12\% |
| Sodium 320mg | 14\% |
| Total Carbohydrate 0g | 0\% |
| Dietary Fiber 0g | 0\% |
| Total Sugars 0g |  |
| Includes Og Added Sugars | 0\% |
| Protein 16g | 32\% |
| Not a significant source of vitamin D , calcium, iron, and potassium |  |
| -The \% Daily Value (DV) tells you how much a nutrient in a serving of food contributes to a daily diet. 2,000 calories a day is used for general nutrition advice. |  |

## EDAMAME (Fresh or Frozen)



Anderson, J. (2020, January 30). Edamame Nutrition Facts: Calories, Carbs, and Health Benefits of Edamame. Verywell Fit. Retrieved from https://www.verywellfit.com/edamame-nutrition-facts-4583022

| Nutrition Facts |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Serving size 1 cup shelled beans |  |
| Amount Per Serving Calories | (190 |
|  | \% Daily Value* |
| Total Fat 8 g | 10\% |
| Saturated Fat 0 g | 0\% |
| Trans Fat 0 g |  |
| Cholesterol Omg | 0\% |
| Sodium 10mg | 0\% |
| Total Carbohydrate 14 g | 14g 5 |
| Dietary Fiber 8g | 29\% |
| Total Sugars 3g |  |
| Includes Og Added Sugars | dded Sugars 0\% |
| Protein 18g | 36\% |
| Not a significant source of vitamin D, calcium, iron, and potassium |  |
| *The \% Daily Value (DV) tells you how much a nutrient in a serving of food contributes to a daily diet. 2,000 calories a day is used for general nutrition advice. |  |

## KIND ${ }^{\circ}$ NUT BAR (average nutritional values)


*Flavors to try: Fruit \& Nut Delight, Almond Cashew with Flax, Apple Cinnamon \& Pecan, Almond \& Apricot *Avoid bars covered in yogurt and chocolate

Cervoni, B. (2020, September 17). Top Snack Bars for Diabetes. Verywell Fit. Retrieved from https://www.verywellhealth.com/top-snack-bars-for-diabetes-1087505

## QuEst <br> NUTRITION® <br> *Flavors to try: Mixed Berry Bliss, Vanilla Almond Crunch, Peanut Butter Supreme

Cervoni, B. (2020, September 17). Top Snack Bars for Diabetes. Verywell Fit. Retrieved from https://www.verywellhealth.com/top-snack-bars-for-diabetes-1087505

Quest Nutrition. Retrieved from https://www.questnutrition.com/

## RXBAR ${ }^{\circ}$ (average nutritional values)

## RXBAR ${ }^{\circ}$

*Flavors to try: Blueberry, Chocolate Sea Salt, Peanut Butter, Coconut Chocolate

Cervoni, B. (2020, September 17). Top Snack Bars for Diabetes. Verywell Fit. Retrieved from https://www.verywellhealth.com/top-snack-bars-for-diabetes-1087505

## KASHI ${ }^{\circ}$ CHEWY GRANOLA BAR

*Flavors to try: Honey Almond Flax, Trail Mix

[^9]| Nutrition Facts |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Serving size | 1 bar |
| Amount Per Serving Calories | 190 |
|  | \% Daily Value* |
| Total Fat 10 g | 13\% |
| Saturated Fat 4g | 20\% |
| Trans Fat 0g |  |
| Cholesterol Omg | 0\% |
| Sodium 100mg | 4\% |
| Total Carbohydrate 20 g | 7\% |
| Dietary Fiber 5g | 18\% |
| Total Sugars 7g |  |
| Includes 4g Added Sugars | 8\% |
| Protein 7g | 14\% |
| Not a significant source of vitamin D , calcium, iron, andpotassium potassium |  |
| -The \% Daily Value (DV) tells you how much a nutrient in a serving of food contributes to a daily diet. 2,000 calories a day is used for general nutrition advice. |  |


| Nutrition Facts |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Serving size | 1 bar |
| Amount Per Serving Calories | 90 |
|  | ily Value* |
| Total Fat 8 g | 10\% |
| Saturated Fat 2g | 10\% |
| Trans Fat 0g |  |
| Cholesterol 5mg | 2\% |
| Sodium 200mg | 9\% |
| Total Carbohydrate 23g | 8\% |
| Dietary Fiber 18g | 64\% |
| Total Sugars 2 g |  |
| Includes 0g Added Sugars | 0\% |
| Protein 20 g | 40\% |
| Not a significant source of vitamin D, calcium, iron, and potassium |  |
| -The \% Daily Value (DV) tells you how much a nutrient in a serving of food contributes to a daily diet. 2,000 calories a day is used for general nutrition advice. |  |


| Nutrition Facts |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Serving size | 1 bar |
| Amount Per Serving Calories | 220 |
|  | \% Daily Value* |
| Total Fat 8 g | 10\% |
| Saturated Fat 2g | 10\% |
| Trans Fat 0g |  |
| Cholesterol Omg | 0\% |
| Sodium 200mg | 9\% |
| Total Carbohydrate 22g | 8\% |
| Dietary Fiber 4 g | 14\% |
| Total Sugars 14g |  |
| Includes 0g Added Sugars | 0\% |
| Protein 12g | 24\% |
| Not a significant source of vilamin D, calcium, iron, and potassium |  |
| -The \% Daily Value (DV) tells you how much a nutrient in a serving of food contributes to a daily diet. 2,000 calories a day is used for general nutrition advice. |  |


| Nutrition Facts |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Serving size | 1 bar |
| Amount Per Serving Calories |  |
|  | dily Value* |
| Total Fat 6 g | 8\% |
| Saturated Fat 1g | 5\% |
| Trans Fat 0 g |  |
| Cholesterol 0 mg | 0\% |
| Sodium 100mg | 4\% |
| Total Carbohydrate 19 g | 7\% |
| Dietary Fiber 4 g | 14\% |
| Total Sugars 6 g |  |
| Includes 0g Added Sugars | 0\% |
| Protein 6 g | 12\% |
| Not a significant source of vitamin D, calcium, iron, and potassium |  |
| -The \% Daily Value (DV) tells you how much a nutrient in a serving of food contributes to a daily diet. 2,000 calories a day is used for general nutrition advice. |  |

## THINKTHIN ${ }^{\circ}$ BAR

*Flavors to try: Caramel Chocolate Dipped, Dark Chocolate, Blueberry, Mixed Nuts

# think! 

Cervoni, B. (2020, September 17). Top Snack Bars for Diabetes. Verywell Fit. Retrieved from https://www.verywellhealth.com/top-snack-bars-for-diabetes-1087505 think! Retrieved from https://thinkproducts.com/en-us/

| Nutrition Facts |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Serving size | 1 bar |
| Amount Per Serving Calories | 210 |
|  | \% Daily Value* |
| Total Fat 10 g | 13\% |
| Saturated Fat 3g | 15\% |
| Trans Fat 0g |  |
| Cholesterol Omg | 0\% |
| Sodium 250 mg | 11\% |
| Total Carbohydrate 23g | 8\% |
| Dietary Fiber 4g | 14\% |
| Total Sugars 10g |  |
| Includes 0g Added Sugars | 0\% |
| Protein 19g | 38\% |
| Not a significant source of vitamin D, calcium, iron, and potassium |  |
| -The \% Daily Value (DV) tells you how much a nutrient in a serving of food contributes to a daily diet. 2,000 calories a day is used for general nutrition advice. |  |

## NATURE VALLEY SOFT-BAKED OATMEAL SQUARES



Diabetic Living Editors. (2018, September 28). Best Diabetic Snack Bar Brands. EatingWell. Retrieved from http://www.eatingwell.com/article/290895/best-diabetic-snack-bar-brands/

| Nutrition Facts |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Serving size | 1 bar |
| Amount Per Serving Calories <br> 150 |  |
|  | ly Value* |
| Total Fat 5g | 6\% |
| Saturated Fat 1g | 5\% |
| Trans Fat 0g |  |
| Cholesterol 20mg | 7\% |
| Sodium 130mg | 6\% |
| Total Carbohydrate 23g | 8\% |
| Dietary Fiber 2g | 7\% |
| Total Sugars 9g |  |
| Includes 0g Added Sugars | 0\% |
| Protein 2g | 4\% |
| Not a significant source of vitamin D, calcium, iron, and potassium |  |
| -The \% Daily Value (DV) tells you how much a nutrient in a serving of food contributes to a daily diet. 2,000 calories a day is used for general nutrition advice. |  |

## NATURE VALLEY OATS ‘N HONEY CRUNCHY GRANOLA BAR



Diabetic Living Editors. (2018, September 28). Best Diabetic Snack Bar Brands. EatingWell. Retrieved from http://www.eatingwell.com/article/290895/best-diabetic-snack-bar-brands/s

| Nutrition Facts |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Serving size | 2 bars |
| Amount Per Serving Calories | 190 |
|  | \% Daily Value* |
| Total Fat 6 g | 8\% |
| Saturated Fat 1g | 5\% |
| Trans Fat 0g |  |
| Cholesterol Omg | 0\% |
| Sodium 180mg | 8\% |
| Total Carbohydrate 29g | 11\% |
| Dietary Fiber 2g | 7\% |
| Total Sugars 12g |  |
| Includes 0g Added Sugars | 0\% |
| Protein 4g | 8\% |
| Not a significant source of vitamin D, calcium, iron, and potassium |  |
| *The \% Daily Value (DV) tells you how much a nutrient in a serving of food contributes to a daily diet. 2,000 calories a day is used for general nutrition advice. |  |



Tips for Incorporating Healthy Foods into Daily Life

## MICROWAVABLE MEALS

## Tips when looking for frozen, microwavable meals:

- Look for items that have WHOLE foods. This includes vegetables, grains, and beans. Avoid processed carbs such as pasta, bread, and fried meat.
- Look at the label! Frozen meals tend to be high in sodium (i.e. salt). Try to stay under 400 calories, 600 milligrams of sodium, and 5 grams of saturated fat. Also try to eat items that have more than 10 grams of protein.
- Do not be deceived by the words "light" or "lean" on labels. Be sure to check the nutrition values to see what you are getting.


## Frozen meal brands:

- Healthy Choice Power Bowls
- Lean Cuisine
- Smart Ones SmartMade
- EatingWell
- Kashi
- Amy's


[^10]
## DIABETIC FRIENDLY ITEMS AT FAST FOOD RESTAURANTS:

## General Tips:

- Limit portion size.
- Choose grilled meats over fried meats.
- Choose salad over french fries.
- Choose whole-wheat versus white.
- Choose water instead of soda or iced tea.
- Choose low-fat dressing - make sure added sugar is not increased.
- Avoid items with a lot of sauce and/or cheese.
- Add extra vegetables to sandwiches.
- Avoid cheese, bacon, mayonnaise.
- Avoid macaroni, potato, tuna salad (salads with mayonnaise should be avoided).


McQuillan, S. (2017, October 12). How to Eat Healthy at 10 Top Fast-Food Chains. Retrieved from https://www.ontrackdiabetes.com/live-well/eat-well/how-eat-healthy-10-top-fast-food-chains

American Diabetes Association (2015, March). What Can I Eat? Fast Food Tips. Retrieved from http://main.diabetes.org/dorg/PDFs/awareness-programs/hhm/what_can_i_eat-fast_food_tips-American_Diabetes_Association.pdf

## OVERVIEW OF HEALTHY FOODS:

Try to incorporate the following foods into your diet...

- Fatty fish (salmon, sardines, mackerel, cod, trout, canned light tuna)
- Leafy greens (spinach, kale, cabbage greens, romaine, arugula)
- Avocados
- Eggs
- Chia seeds
- Flax meal
- Beans
- Greek yogurt
- Nuts (almonds, cashews, walnuts, pecans, pistachios)
- Broccoli
- Extra virgin olive oil
- Flaxseeds
- Apple cider vinegar
- Strawberries
- Garlic
- Squash


Enloe, A. (2018, July 1). The 13 Healthiest Leafy Green Vegetables. Healthline. Retrieved from https://www.healthline.com/nutrition/leafy-green-vegetables

Fuhrmand, J. (2018, April 6). How to Eat to Reverse and Prevent Diabetes (5 Foods to Eat and 6 to Avoid). Retrieved from https://foodrevolution.org/blog/how-to-eat-to-prevent-diabetes/
Mayo Clinic Staff. (2019, September 28). Omega-3 in fish: How eating fish helps your heart. Mayo Clinic. Retrieved from https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/heart-disease/in-depth/omega-3/art-20045614
Spritzler, F. \& Kelly,E.(2020, September 21). The 16 Best Foods to Control Diabetes. Healthline. Retrieved from https://www.healthline.com/nutrition/16-best-foods-for-diabetics

## GENERAL EATING TIPS AND TRICKS

- Eat the rainbow! Try to get as many colorful vegetables and fruits in your diet and on your plate.
- Avoid white foods. Replace white potatoes with sweet potatoes; white rice with brown rice; white bread with whole grain bread. Try lentils, barley, and spaghetti squash instead of eating white rice and pasta.
- Drink lots of water and avoid juices and sodas that have increased sugar.
- Season your food with herbs and spices. It will make your food more flavorful without having to add salt.
- Practice portion control. Do not go back for seconds.
- Use the $80 / 20$ rule - when you feel $80 \%$ full, stop eating.


## Diabetic Resources - Recipes \& Healthy Eating:

- Allrecipes - Diabetic Recipes
- www.allrecipes.com
- Specific Link: https://www.allrecipes.com/recipes/739/healthy-recipes/diabetic/
- American Diabetes Association
- www.diabetes.org
- Centers for Disease Control \& Prevention (CDC)
- Specific Link: https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/pdfs/managing/Tasty_Recipes_for_ People_with_Diabetes-508.pdf
- Cooking Light - Diabetic Recipes
- www.cookinglight.com
- Specific Link: https://www.cookinglight.com/eating-smart/nutrition-101/diabetic-recipes
- Diabetes Food Hub
- www.diabetesfoodhub.org
- Diabetes Self-Management - Diabetes Friendly Recipes
- www.diabetesselfmanagement.com
- Specific Link: https://www.diabetesselfmanagement.com/recipes/
- Eat Right - Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics
- www.eatright.org
- EatingWell - Healthy Diabetic Recipes
- www.eatingwell.com
- Specific Link: https://www.eatingwell.com/recipes/17899/health-condition/diabetic/


## - Mayo Clinic - Diabetes Meal Plan Recipes

- www.mayoclinic.org
- Specific Link: https://www.mayoclinic.org/healthy-lifestyle/recipes/diabetes-meal-plan-recipes/rcs-20077150
- www.choosemyplate.gov
- Taste of Home - Healthy Diabetic Recipes
- www.tasteofhome.com
- Specific Link: https://www.tasteofhome.com/health-wellness/diabetic/
- U.S. Department of Agriculture - Diabetes
- www.usda.gov
- Specific Link: https://www.nal.usda.gov/fnic/diabetes-0

Encompass Health is the nation's largest provider of inpatient rehabilitation, treating patients recovering from serious illnesses and injuries such as stroke, amputation, brain injury and more. At Encompass Health, we serve our patients and communities through customized rehabilitation that exceeds expectations. Our care teams are committed to achieving the best possible outcomes and getting patients back to what matters most. If you or a loved one experience complications from diabetes, our multi-disciplinary team will design a care plan to not only help you recover, but also manage your diabetes and prevent further complications. Learn more about our rehabilitation programs or find a location near you.


[^0]:    American Diabetes Association. (n.d.). Get Smart on Carbs. Retrieved from https://www.diabetes.org/nutrition/understanding-carbs
    American Diabetes Association. (n.d.). Get to Know Carbs. Retrieved from https://www.diabetes.org/nutrition/understanding-carbs/get-to-knowcarbs

    Benshosan, A. (2019, July 24). 13 Things Cutting Out Added Sugars Does To Your Body. Eat This, Not That! Retrieved from https://www.eatthis. com/cutting-added-sugar/

    Help Guide. (n.d.). High-Fiber Foods. Retrieved from https://www.helpguide.org/articles/healthy-eating/high-fiber-foods.htm
    Laseter, E. (2018, April 13). Here's What You Need to Know About Added Sugars. Cooking Light. Retrieved from https://www.cookinglight.com/ eating-smart/nutrition-101/what-is-added-sugar

    Miller, M. (2018, January 18). The 7 Lowest-Calorie Fruits in the Produce Aisle. Women's Health. Retrieved from https://www.womenshealthmag. com/food/a19994218/low-calorie-fruit/

    Raman, R. (2017, September 20). 19 Foods That Are High in Starch. Healthline. Retrieved from https://www.healthline.com/nutrition/high-starchfoods
    U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2019, March 21). Diabetes: Carb Choices. Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/ managing/eat-well/diabetes-and-carbs/carbohydrate-choice-lists.html
    U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2019, September 19). Diabetes: Carb Counting. Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/ managing/eat-well/diabetes-and-carbohydrates.htmls

[^1]:    American Diabetes Association. (2020 February). What is the Diabetes Plate Method? Diabetes Food Hub. Retrieved from https://www.diabetesfoodhub.org/articles/what-is-the-diabetes-plate-method.html\#:~:text=The\%20Diabetes\%20Plate\%20 Method\%20is,you\%20need\%20is\%20a\%20plate!

[^2]:    Diabetes Food Hub. (n.d.) Superfood Smoothie. Retrieved from https://www.diabetesfoodhub.org/recipes/superfood-smoothie.html

[^3]:    Mattison, L. (2020, May 15). 3-ingredient stir fry sauce that improves every dish. Mashed. Retrieved from https://www.mashed.com/209776/the-best-3-ingredient-stir-fry-sauce/

[^4]:    Mayo Clinic Staff (2015, July 10). Spicy Ground Turkey Tacos. Mayo Clinic. Retrieved from https://www.mayoclinic.org/healthy-lifestyle/recipes/ spicy-ground-turkey-tacos/rcp-20049740

[^5]:    Durand, F. (2020, August 2). How to Steam Broccoli in the Microwave. The Kitchen. Retrieved from https://www.thekitchn.com/how-to-steam-broccoli-in-the-m-47176 Sacks, K. (2016, April 26). How to Steam without a Steaming Basket. Epicurious. Retrieved from https://www.epicurious. com/expert-advice/how-to-steam-without-a-steaming-basket-article

    The New Baguette (2020, September 12). How to Sauté Any Vegetable. The New Baguette. Retrieved from https://thenewbaguette.com/how-to-saute-vegetables/

[^6]:    Gimme Some Oven (n.d.) No-Bake Energy Bites. Retrieved from https://www.gimmesomeoven.com/no-bake-energy-bites/

[^7]:    Clarke, E. (2020, September 28). Energy Balls. Well Plated by Erin. Retrieved from https://www.wellplated.com/energy-balls/

[^8]:    The Sugar Free Diva. (2016). Retrieved from https://thesugarfreediva.com/sugar-free-chocolate-chip-cookies/

[^9]:    Cervoni, B. (2020, September 17). Top Snack Bars for Diabetes. Verywell Fit. Retrieved from https://www.verywellhealth.com/top-snack-bars-for-diabetes-1087505

    Kashi. Retrieved from https://www.kashi.com/en_US/home.html

[^10]:    Campbell, A. (2019, December 4). Choosing Frozen Meals for Diabetics. Diabetes Self-Management. Retrieved from https://www. diabetesselfmanagement.com/blog/choosing-a-better-frozen-dinner/
    McCulloch, M. (2018, September 12). Best Frozen Meals for Diabetes. Eating Well. Retrieved from http://www.eatingwell.com/article/291178/ best-frozen-meals-for-diabetes/

